THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page one.)

serio-comic expression of countenance: 'Yas, a few-in the band.' The General suppressed the laugh with which he was struggling, and feeling that an effort to get any really useful information from the North Carolinian would be a slow process, disap-

ated. 'Nothin' as soothin' as co'n-juice, aftah all,' he continued. 'I'd like to live in Kaintucky. Them Kaintucky fellers paign. say they can walk right into a co'n-field, strip off an 'eah, and jes' squeeze a drink of whisky out'n it.'

order, and see how it could be executed to defeat its plain intent. There are pages in the official documents in which Smith tries to throw the blame for his shortcomings upon Grant and Meade, and complains bitterly of the hot an-swers sent by Meade to him. Smith would plead that he was not ready for battle, since he had not his ammuni-tion along, and Meade would ask, with much profane emphasis, why he had linian would be a slow process, disappeared into his tent to attend to some he marched. It must be confessed that correspondence, and left the prisoner to be further interviewed by the staff.

"I tell you, gentlemen," went on the Confederate, "thah's lots o' cobwebs in my throat, and I could talk to you-all a right flank of the Sixth Corps, but insight flank of the Sixth heap bettah if I only had a dish o' stead of doing that he marched to New lauor. Thah's nothin' braces a man up ike takin' a little o' the tanglefoot.' like takin' a little o' the tanglefoot.'

"Thereupon a canteen and cup were brought, and after the man had poured out about four fingers of commissary whisky and tossed it off as if it were water he looked considerably invigorated. Wathly, as southin' as co'n juice.

Smith makes much of his exhausting march, but it hardly compares with what had been endured by the men of How did you happen to be picked the Army of the Potomac. The long

ACTION NEAR B ETHESDA CHURCH .-- From a sketch made at the time.

away, because he's always keepin' tab isoul-wearying, body-racking marches in Winnebago and I to the Chickasaw.

ise of interposing between him and Richmond. Grant had little expecta-tion that his alert enemy would allow

him to do this, but it was well worth trying. In the meanwhile he adhered

obstinately to his original plan of crossing the James near City Point and finishing up the campaign on the south side of that river. With the eye of the

mond, only seven miles away. The two great armies were now swift-ly marching into line for a death graple on the old battlefield of Lee and McClellan of two years before, with this difference, that the Army of the Potomac now occupied nearly the same po sition that Lee and Jackson held in 1862, while Lee's conformed more nearly to McClellan's former line of battle.

ANOTHER INSTALLMENT OF IN-TERESTING NAVAL SKETCHES.

(To be continued.)

Our Comrades of the Navy Write of the well as the other stories of achieve-

With Farragut at Mobile.

Albert H. Goff, Sanger, Tex., writes: "A few weeks ago I subscribed to The National Tribune, and you cannot

Master's Mate and sent to another ship. Ben Saunders, of Covington, Ky., was promoted to Boatswain's Mate, and I was promoted to Captain of the Star-board Forecastle, and the whole crew were commended in General Orders issued by Admiral Porter. If any of the crew of the Forest Rose see this, I would be glad to hear from them."

Capture of the Privateer Florida. R. L. Austin, R. D. No. 3, Vancouver,

"I noticed an account of the capture TERESTING NAVAL SKETCHES.

"I noticed an account of the capture of the privateer Florida by some one down on the coast of South America. I had always supposed that the flagship Niagara, on which I served, captured the Florida on the coast of Europe. She was being fitted out at Liverpool, and our Lieutenant. Mr. Phenix, of Brooklyn, disguised himself as an Englishman and went aboard of her ard sound. about the Webb incident, will find his question well and fully answered. All when she was to sail. We immediately The Engineer told me that if I ever will enoity reading of the incident, as canvas around our hull, lowered one but I never did, beca smokestack and our masts. When the the West ever since. Florida was on her way to the Canary Isles we waylaid and captured her, put a crew on board and sent her to Boston. I received from Uncle Sam my share of the prize money."

S. Morning Light—John Dillingham, work of transformation began under the S. Morning Light—John Dillingham, work of transformation began under the S. Morning Master in command; Jan. 21, the supervision of Engineer Wm. P. 1863 (off Sabine Pass), the U. S. Williamson and Naval Constructor John schooner Velocity—N. W. Hammond, L. Porter.

"The Navy Yard was at that time manded by Capt. French Forrest, for the supervision of Engineer Wm. P. Williamson and Naval Constructor John Schooner Velocity—N. W. Hammond, L. Porter.

"The Navy Yard was at that time manded by Capt. French Forrest, for the supervision of Engineer Wm. P. Williamson and Naval Constructor John Schooner Velocity—N. W. Hammond, L. Porter. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in command: Sept. 8, 1863 (Sabine Pass). U. S. S. Sachem—Amos Johnson, Acting Master commanding. This list comcility in his power to ironclad the Mercille Command Commanding.

At Fort Fisher. Mifflin G. Gregory, Hall, R. F. D. 1, Barbour County, W. Va., writes: "I have been watching for some one to write of the Fort Fisher affair, of the Navy and the Navy Brigade, and the slaughter by the monitors. Our two inches thick, put on in two layers. Navy Brigade moved on to the stockade, where the rebels killed and wounded nearly the whole brigade. Capt. O. S. Gleson saw the mistake. I belonged to the Third Division, the Santiago de Cuba (O. S. Gleson Captain). Cuba (O. S. Gleson, Captain). We took sides. Every effort was made by struck three times. I would love to hear from George L. Fisher and Louis C. Parks, who were my gunner mates. I was first loader and second spong-

James W. Bateman, Opolis, Kan.,

writes: "Comrade Robbins asks about the ram Webb. I was crippled and on board the hospital boat D. A. January, of St. Louis), by the Government, intended for Farragut's fleet in Mobile Bay—the Winnebago, Chickasaw, Mil- when the Webb passed the warships lywas ween and Kickapoo. Each turret contained two 11-inch smoothbore guns.

"We went up the Ohio River to Mound City, Ill., where the contractors delivered the vessel to Admiral Porter, of the Mississippi Squadron. There we were sworn into the naval service. We describe the Confederate flag. A marine boat the Confeder of the Mississippi Squadron. There we were sworn into the naval service. We steamed down the Mississippi River, stopping at Helena, Ark., at the mouth of the Red River, where we were stationed to protect the retreat of Gen.

> below the city, where she was dis-patched either by her men or by the Hollyhock."

Wm. Simmons, Naval Post, 400, G. A. R., Philadelphia, Pa., writes:
"The Webb, formerly the William H. Webb, built in New York, was a low-pressure, side-wheel steamer about 200 feet long and capable of great spe When the war began she was at New Orleans, and was selzed by the Con-federate authorities and fitted out as her to the bottom. Out of a crew of about 130 officers and men but two a ram. When Farragut captured that escaped, the pilot and the Third Assistant Engineer. The flagship Hartford going as far as Alexandria. The Webb now shot ahead of the fleet with guns me.'

"Of the Confederate fleet we captured the Tennessee and Selma, the Gaines was run ashore (her crew escaped after setting fire and burning her to the water's edge), and the gunboats Morgan and Powell and ram Baltic escaped to Mobile, where they were afterward captured.

"Of the Confederate fleet we captured this was the only service it rendered so far as I know. The ram then again sought safety in the Red River, where it was blockaded by the Union gunboats Choctaw, Manhattan and Lafayette. Capt. Pierce was succeeded by Charles W. Read, who, with the consentured. captured.

"The Chickasaw went up the Tombigbee River about 40 miles to a place called Nanna Huba Bluff to get the ram Baltic, which had been taken there by her Confederate commander. Webb sailed from Shreveport, La., April by her Confederate commander. Webb sailed from Shreveport, La., April took the Baltic in tow, but struck a tered the Union gunboats, from whom ida, Quaker City and Ossipee gave chase, and amid the greatest excite-ment opened fire. About 25 miles be-low the city the sloop-of-war Richmond

Wm. H. Chenery, 14th R. I., 157 Bea-

Mate Charles Smith was promoted to all that time doing duty from the head

orleans. Saved the Mahaski.

Peter Bauer, Watseka, Ill., writes: "In 1864 I was fireman on the Mahas-Fig. One very hot day the Engineer ordered one of his men to bring a can of oil from the oil room. He opened the door, but immediately closed it again. He seemed dazed. I was ordered to go and see what was the matter. On opening the door I found the ter. On opening the door I found the room filled with gas, and realizing the danger, I took a long breath, and, leapbut I never did, because I have been in

Loss of the Ram Merrimac. Wm. Simmons, Commander of th

Flying Squadron of Naval Veterans, U. S. Navy, writes: up?' was now asked.

"Well, you see, suh,' he replied, 'our Cap'n, Jimmy' Skipwo'th, marched me out on the picket line. Cap'n Jimmy' Skipwo'th, marched me out on the picket line. Cap'n Jimmy' Skipwo'th, the seed of the world's wars cannot show any equal to that which they had suffered, yet borne patiently and cheerfully, in the 27 days since they had crossed one o' them thah slack-twisted, loose-belled, torgele-Jinted kind o' feliers that sends you straight out to the front, and sends you straight out to the front, and thinks you want to live fo'evah. You can't get with abatis. At night came toilsome, you want to live fo'evah. You can't get with abatis. At night came toilsome, and I both entered the naval service at the place of 3,200 tons (40 george H. Travis, 87 Pine street, Brooklyn, N. Y. writes:

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Seam s "The Merrimac was originally

> prises about all the vessels that were captured with their crews entire. There were several boats' crews captured, I believe. We were all prisoners of war together with the exception of the Hatters. I was on the Morning Light."
>
> At Foot Fishers a roof of her water line. Then there was erect-ed at an angle of 45 degrees a roof of pitch-pine and oak 24 inches thick, extending from the water line to a hight over the gundeck of seven feet.

"The iron plating which covered the wood backing was rolled at the Trede-gar Iron Works at Richmond, and was builders to hasten the completion of the

vessel,
"She was ready for service and com missioned as the Virginia Feb. 24, 1862. Her battery consisted of 10 guns, six of which were nine-inch smoothbore broadsides. Her crew consisted of about 300 men, selected with some difficulty from a New Orleans regiment of Ma gruder's Brigade, then at Yorktown Va. The following is believed to be a correct list of her officers: Capt. Franklin Buchanan, Lieut. C. A. R. Jones, Ordnance Officers C. C. Sims, R. D.

ditch. The boys saw somethin' drop, and I didn't make any effort to pick it or the property of the standard was any effort to pick it or the property of the standard was any effort to pick it or the property of the propert pairs after that engagement. It was found during the battle that her steering gear was unreliable and her engine

very defective.

"The little Monitor, under Capt. John L. Worden, arrived from New York a Hampton Roads on the night of March 8, and the next day, March 9, the Vir-ginia returned to the scene of its previous day's exploits, and an unexpected adversary, the little Monitor, was en-countered, and an engagement between the two vessels resulted in the defeat of the Virginia and her return to Norfolk in a sinking condition. One man was killed on the Virginia and Capt. Buch-anan was seriously wounded. The ves-sel was put in drydock again, and her Captain relieved of command. His suc-cessor, Josiah Tatnall, assumed command on March 29, About May 1, 1862 wanted Norfolk and wanted it hadly s a combined army and navy expedition against it was determined upon. Rather than submit to capture, the Confederates, under Gen. Huger, decided to evac

uate, which was done rather hastily. "The disposition of the Virginia was problem. She was not able to go anywhere, so by order of her new com mander, Josiah Tatnall, she was set or fire and blown up May 11. The destruc tion was a great surprise to the South eople generally, and the Confed-Navy Department appointed a board to inquire into the cause of its loss. This Court consisted of Capts Forrest, Ingraham and Lynch, and its conclusions were not very complimen-tary to Capt. Tatnall. They declared that the vessel should have been saved Capt. Tatnall then demanded a court martial, and his request was promptly complied with, and he was exonerated in the following language: The only alternative was to abandon and burn the ship then and there, which, in the judgment of the Court, was deliberately wisely done by order of the ac

"Capt, Tatnall was formely an officer in the U. S. Navy, from which he re signed Feb. 1, 1861. Capt. John I. Worden was appointed Midshipmar Jan. 12, 1835, and his first service was on board the sloop-of-war Erie, in the Brazil Squadron, after which he served at the Naval Observatory, then on the Relief and Southampton in the Pacific Squadron; commissioned Lieutenant Nov. 36, 1846, he was on the Ohio, Cumberland and Savannah in the orde named; commissioned July 12, 1862, he did duty on the monitor Montauk, in the South Atlantic Squadron; commis sioned Captain, Feb. 3, 1863, he did duty on the sloop-of-war Pensacola; commissioned Commodore May 27, 1868, he did duty at the Naval Acad emy; commissioned Rear-Admiral Nov 20, 1872; retired from active service Dec. 23, 1886, and died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 18, 1897, aged nearly 80 years, 62 of which were spent in the

In at the Death. Editor National Tribune: In the

movement that resulted in the captur of Gen. Lee and his command the Sec ond and Fifth Corps were a factor. We were punching him up in the rear bringing him to battle at Five Forks and Hatcher's Run, while our cavalry were in their front, making his advance a very uncertain quantity. The day we crossed the Rappahannock a little in cident occurred that remains fresh in ny memory, . The Second and Fifth my memory. The Second and Fifth Corps were in column, with the Second in advance. It became apparent that something was wrong with the head of the column as the line closed up and finally halted. I and two others, Commissury Sergeants of our respective regiments that made up Commission. iments that made up Gen. Gregory's Brigade, not carrying arms and not re-quired to remain in line, made our way



parent at first, that the town was on the corps moved upon Richmond the Twenside of the river where we were before ty-fourth was also ahead." making the first crossing, and that an-other bridge was burning that should one of the Richmond Guards. He rehave served us in reaching the town. members seeing our battery come up. The cavalry had taken some prisoners, Broad street at 6:30 a. m., the first and was bringing them over in boats and uniting them with our forces, and as they returned with the boats they allowed us to go over into town. We had no sooner struck the street when the st had no sooner struck the street when we were halted by the provost guard. and as we had no passes and our word not being current, we were classed as "coffee coolers" and were shut up in an old tobacco warehouse. We were a sort of advance guard, but soon had plenty of company of stragglers,

The authorities kept us from morning till dark, when we were ordered to hunt our commands. While the troops had bivouscked we were making the to form the 2d Provisional Pa. Cav. The distance they had made during the day. regiment was commanded by Col. Geo. We learned on our arrival that we were wanted at headquarters. Our absence had resulted in the men not getting their rations of fresh meat, we not be-ing there to receive and handle the same. We were reprimanded, and told to remain with the troops in the future. Two or three days after came the surrender, and we were glad to be at the Cavalry Corps, and lost 96 killed and front to witness the event.—S. B. Smith, 105 from disease, etc.—Editor National Commissary-Sergeant, 188th N. Y., 3814

Tribune.

The First to Enter Richmond Editor National Tribune: I would like hear from any comrade of Battery K, 3d N. Y. L. A., or anyone that knows the address of Wm. Tucker. He was wounded at the battle of Fort Harrison. near Richmond, I append herewith an article taken from the Richmond Her-

ald of April 8, 1865, in reference to the occupation of Richmond:
"Will you please correct an error which appears in your report of the occupation of Richmond. The facts are these: The skirmish line of the

the front and found the bridge on the advance, and as the rebel works fire. A pontoon was soon in position, were approached the colors of Battery and as the head of the column struck K were planted thereon. Finally the the pontoon we crowded in. We left city of Richmond was reached, and the the troops on the turnpike while we colors of Battery K were unfurled on went to the little town of Farmville. We the steps of the Capitol two hours and took to the railroad track.

30 minutes before the colors of any We learned later what was not ap- other. When the main body of the two

Henry Stridmire, now living here, was

Editor National Tribune: Please give

short history of the 1st Pa. Cav.-H. C. Fawyey or Fawzey, Tyler, Pa. The 1st Pa. Cav. was organized at Harrisburg from August to September, 1861. At the expiration of its three years' service the veterans and recruits were organized into a battalion of five companies and consolidated with the 6th and 17th Pa. Cav., June 17, 1865, regiment was commanded by Col. Geo. D. Bayard, a West Point graduate, who was promoted to Brigadier-General May 5, 1862, succeeded by Col. Owen Jones, resigned Jan. 30, 1863, succeeded by

Coi. John P. Taylor, mustered out Sept. 9, 1864. At the time of consolidation Maj. Hampton S. Thomas was in command. It belonged to Gregg's Division, Cavalry Corps, and lost 96 killed and Tribune.



Twenty-fourth Corps, composed in part with good hearing. Can be used at home of the 9th Vt. and the 81st N. Y., were at least an hour in advance of the skir-mish line of the Twenty-fifth Corps.

Capt. J. R. Angel, Battery K, 3d N. Y.

L. A., closed upon the skirmish line of Stewart Bldg., 92 State St., Chicago.

HOTEL FOR RENT OR SALE.

New three story brick hotel of attractive design at St. Cloud, Florida, containing seventy rooms, equipped with all modern improvements, including running water and electricity, can be leased or purchased by competent and responsible parties on reasonable terms. Further in-formation and all particulars will be cheerfully furnished upon appli-

SEMINOLE LAND & INVESTMENT CO., Washington, D. C.

SI KLEGG:

His Transformation from a Raw Recruit to a Veteran

By JOHN McELROY ILLUSTRATED



REW BOOKS in the literary history of this country had such innantaneous success and wide opularity as the "Si Klegg" eries. From the very first he story attracted a host of eaders, and these increased geometrical ratio as the ublication progressed.

It is the story plainly, sim-ly and truthfully told of the evelopment of two green ountry boys into veteran diders of the highest type. he story is told with affectorate fidelity by one who arched, camped and fought ith them, and there is a niversal agreement that it is iar the best story of the experience of the enlisted men in the Union Army that has ever been written. Every detail and incident is so truthful, so like his own experience that the veteran instantly recognizes it with a burst of laughter or the tears welling into his eyes. The abounding humor of the book is one of its most fas-cinating features. Whereves it is possible to extract tun out of any situation or hap-pening it is done in the real old army way. The heros of the story see the fun themselves at once and the author vividly depicts it.

Everywhere the veterans have laughed and cried over the story, hungered for another installment, read selections from it at their Post meetings and Reunions, and have recommended it to their children and friends as the truest picture ever written of real life in the Union Army. After its publication in the National Tribune the publishers yielded to the strong demand and republished it in book form. The editions were long ago exhausted, but the demand for the book has been so great that it has been decided to reissue it in better the publisher with additional illustrations and in a more creditable typographical way. form, with additional illustrations, and in a more creditable typographical way. Each volume will deal with a distinct period of Si Klegg's army experience, with his transformation from a raw recruit into a soldier and then into a sea-

Soned veteran.

Each volume will be of about 250 pages, printed in large, clear type on good white paper, and bound in paper and cloth. The paper copies will be sent to any address postpaid upon the receipt of 50 cents, and \$1.00 for those bound in cloth. The first volume is now under way and will soon be out. It deals with Si Klegg's leaving his Indiana home to enlist and his early experiences in he Army while he was undergoing the haps and mishaps which at length lick in into shape as a real soldier, fit for any duty that might be assigned to him. The second volume will take him up where he has become seasoned to war and Those who have been long desiring copies of the book can at once send in their orders, accompanied by 50 cents for each copy in paper to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C. The National Tribune, one year, and Si Klegg (paper cover), both post-



Gen. Butler's Troops Ordered Up.
Gen. Grant, with his usual quickness of perception, saw that Butler had been the Confederacy could be effectively dis-

BOMB PROOFS AT COLD HARBOR.

except a sufficient number to hold the short line of fortifications at Bermuda Hundred. Altho this was a bitter pill tracting the war indefinitely. South of the James he would always be on Lee's promptly, and ordered Gen. Smith to immediately concentrate 16,000 men to go on board transports and move down the Peninsula to White House. In this order Butler lamented that he was being deprived of his troops just as he was getting ready to take the offensive the army across the James promptly and safely. except a sufficient number to hold the

new-fangled weepon o' yourn that shoots like it was a whole platoon. They tell me you can load it up on Sunday

"He had derived this notion from the

and fiah it off all the rest o' the week.

Spencer carbine, the new magazine gun

which fired seven shots in rapid succes-sion. After this exhibition of his talent

for dialog he was marched off to join

the other prisoners."

brought to an absolute standstill and posed of. Unless he could get between that nothing further could be expected Lee and Richmond before Lee's army from him. He at once dispatched orders to Butler to send him all his men go to the south side of the James to prevent Lee from retreating farther back into the country and thus pro-

was getting ready to take the offensive and Petersburg. He warned Smith to look out carefully for torpedoes in the Paminkey, as the rebels had knowledge of his destination, and would probably plant mines of destruction near the White House. Learning when he reached Fortress Monroe that the Army of the Potomac had crossed the Part ton of the name is that it was import. The army across the James promptly at anchor off Hurricane Island, on the Mississippi River. Three bells in the forence watch had just struck, and the name Cold Harbor, which will live forever in American history. The different spellings of the name have been almost as various as the number of disputation. The most plausible explanation, the ship's painter, sprang up to the forever the mississippi River. Three bells in the forevent had just struck, and the crew, just relieved from big gun drill, had thrown themselves down on almost as various as the number of disputation, and crossed the part of the name have been almost as various as the number of disputation. The most plausible explanation, and would probably plant mines of destruction near the properties of the name cold Harbor, which will live forever in American history. The different spelling forever in American history. The d Lee might suddenly slip away from the Army of the Potomac and fall upon Smith, and that was one reason for the order to Sheridan to hold on to Cold Harbor at all hazards until the infantry could reinforce him. Cold Harbor covered the road leading diectly to White House, by which Lee would have to march to strike Smith.

Immediately upon reporting to the Army of the Potomac Smith's old trouble with his orders broke out afresh. This was particularly trying, since he ame into conflict with the irracible Meade, who had none too high an opinon of Smith in the first place and little patience with any man of his nature, with its proneness to quibble over an expectation from sudden storms. The place was not a hardender of rude protection from sudden storms. The place was not a hardender of the west of the west of the west of the west of the sparks from getting to the some sort of rude protection from sudden storms. The place was not a hardender of the west of the west of the sparks from getting to the storms. The place was not a hardender of the west of the sort of rude protection from sudden storms. The place was not a hardender of the west of the west of the sparks from getting to the some sort of rude protection from sudden storms. The place was not a hardender of the west blankets were spread over the power that the condensers of the Webb backet we blankets were spread over the power blankets were spread over the p

on you. When he marched us out of the darkness and rain, thru blinding day I says to him: "Capt. Jimmy, than don't 'pear to be enough of the boys a-comin' along with us. Now, I tell whither. After the prodigious labor of you, when we go to monkeyin' with There were four double-turreted moni-tors built at Carondelet, Mo. (a suburb them Yanks we ought to have plenty o' march the reparation of connected test company; we don't want to feel lone-some." Well, we got thah, and went to diggin' a ditch, so we could flop down in it and protect our heads, and could only too well that the respite would be waukee and Kickapoo. Each turret contained two 11-inch smoothbore use afterward fo' buryin' you-all in ef exceedingly brief, and ended by anoth-we could get hold o' you. Well, jes' er hot summons to labor or to battle, then you opened lively, and come at us Looked at to-day, in these easy, rest-

nebago, Chickasaw, Milwaukee and Kickapoo took up positions next the fort to protect the wooden vessels. The flagship Hartford came last, lashed to the Metacomet. The Admiral was lashed to the cross trees of the Hart, ford in certain the control of the control ford in order to get a better view of the position of his own ships and the Confederate fleet. Shortly after the fight commenced and we had exchanged shots with Forts Morgan and Gaines the Confederate fleet appeared, led by the ram Tennessee, the flagship of the Confederate Admiral, Buchanan, Farragut signaled: 'Tecumseh attack the The Tecumseh started, and struck a submerged torpedo, which sent her to the bottom. Out of a crew of

abandoned her and returned to Mobile. first-class fireman by the name of Tanner assisted me when on watch. If this meets his eye or that of any of his relatives or anyone who knew him, I would be glad to hear. Why can't we old fellows of Farragut's Fleet have a

Fired On the Forest Rose.

firing, and the signal displayed Follow capture of the Union gunboat Indiantook the Baltic in tow, but struck a fuel, and on the night of April 23 ensandbar, and Capt. Charles Perkins tered the Mississippl River and encoun-We remained at Mobile from about the ram escaped on account of its superior speed. On approaching New we went back to New Orleans, At one time during the war the Government encouraged enlistments from the army into the navy, and our vessel received gave the alarm. The Hollyhock, Flor-some from a Michigan regiment. A ida, Quaker City and Ossipee gave was encountered coming up. During the engagement which resulted the ram was set on fire and totally destroyed. The crew were saved by small boats and confined as prisoners on board of the sloop-of-war Lackawanna, from which result the sloop of the sloo S. J. Capps, Boatswain's Mate, U. S. gunboat Forest Rose No. 9, La Veta, on to Fort Warren, where they arrived

"Some time in October, 1863, the U.
S. gunboat Forest Rose No. 9 was lying at anchor off Hurricane Island, on the Mississippi River. Three hells in the control of the war. They were sent North on the steamer Florda." con avenue, Providence, R. I., writes:
"A New Orleans paper of that date forever in American history. The different spellings of the name have been almost as various as the number of disperance of Fortress Monroe that the Army of the Potomac and fall upon for the first spellings of the name have been almost as various as the number of disperance of the processed the Pamankey, Smith determined to land directly at White House instead of opposite it, as was first proposed. He reached this point on the morning of May 30, and began debarking his troops as rapidly as the limited facilities of the wharf would permit. The landing was covered by Capt. Babcock, of the United States Navy, with an old ferryboat, on which were mounted some bow and stern guns. Gen. Smith was now on ground familiar to him from his campaigning with McClellan in 1862. Grant felt that Lee might suddenly slip away from the Army of the Potomac and fall upon